## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from Australia, Peru, Chile, and New Granada.

Safety of Most of Lieutenant Strain's

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

Surveying Party.

The Demands of the French on New Granada.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Rush to the Gold Mines of the Amazon. &c..

The steamship North Star, Captain Minor, arrived yes terdsy from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 14th inst. She did not connect with any California steamer, and therefore brings no later advices from that quarter; but we have received news from the following places to

&c.,

the following dates:-	
AspinwallApri	1 14
Panama	1 10
Cartnagena	1 10
Calino Ware	h 25
Valparaiso Mare	h 0
Melbourne Feb	
SydneyJan.	27

The United States sloop-of war Cyane was at Aspinwall, to leave soon for New York. Annexed is a list of her

Hollins, Commander; Lieuts., Pickering, Read, Faunt-Jeroy, and Edwards; Purser, C. C. Upham; Surgeon, J. J. Brownell; Assistant do., G. Peck; Master, W. H. Wilcox, Passed Midshipmen, W. R. Mayo, S. L. Bellise; Captain's Clerk, C. M. Gillerson; Purser's Clerk, F. T. Borrell; Boatswain, Hewlett; Gunner, Lillisten; Carpenter, Wil-liams; Sallmaker, Davis.

The officers and crew were all well.

Mr. Alfred Thorn, son of Col. Thorn, of this city, a pas-senger on board the North Star, died on the 22d inst., of We learn from the Purser of the N. S. that the mail

steamship Illinois had not arrived at Aspinwall on the The Cyane left at Carthagena, on the 12th inst.

French squadron of six sail, consisting of three steam sloops, the frigate Iphigenia, and two twenty gun brigs. They were there for the purpose of enforcing a claim for sixty thousand dollars, made by a French subject, for four destroyed by order of President Herera a few years

There were five thousand men engaged at work on the Panama Railroad; that force would be kept at work until the track be finished to Panama. The track to the Summit which will leave but eleven miles of a good mule road to Panama. All the main points of difference between the Panama Railroad Company and the Provincial government have been settled, except a few, which are to be re-

There was a great rush of passengers from Australia to Peru, in consequence of reports circulated in Australia of the discovery of immense lumps of gold on the

The Safety of Lieut. Strain's Party.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We arrived here this morning from Carthagena, in thirty hours. At 41/4 o'clock P. M. this day Lieut. Charles M. Fauntleroy arrived from Panama with the joyful intelligence of the safety of Lieut. Strain and fifteen of his party, after enduring innumerable hardships and suffer ings. Lieut. Strain and one or two officers of his combring the remainder to this place, from whence they will

proceed to the United States in the steamer.

Lieut. Fauntleroy pursued his investigations alone in the Chepo country, and is now suffering from severe illship, and the two Spanish commissioners, are reported by Lieut. Strain as having died in consequence of severe ardships which they endured.

Enclosed I send you a full list of the original men of Strain's party. Those who have deceased I have marked

en aca				CLAY CHARLES		
	1.1	EUTENANT	STRAI	N'S PAR	TY.	
dient.	I. G. St	rain				Safe.
Passed	Midoshi	pman-W	m. T. 7	ruston.		do
Do.	do.	H.	M. Ca	rland.		do.
	seistant	Engineer-	_T M	Manry		do
Civil E	nainear.	-George U	Man	madiy		do.
Do.	agmeet.	Wm. S.	Down		*******	do.
-	do.	T C F	DOKER.	*******	*******	do.
Do.		J. S. Ke	ttiewe			ao.
Do.	do.	A. J. Av	ery			do.
	nan—He	nry Wilso	n			do.
Do.	Th	omas John	son			do.
Seamar	-Jame	s McGinni	88			do.
Do.	B. Hr	rrison				do.
Do.	John	Henwood.				do.
Do.		as Miller.				
Do.		s Golden				
	al of Ma	rines-Joh	n R O	Kelly		do.
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Do.	do.				co	
		B. Holme				
Do.		ermilia				
Do.		H. Parks.				
Do.	Edwi	ard Limbor	rd			do.
The	Cyane is	expected	to le	ave here	to-morr	ow for
New Y	ork, via	Havana.				

The Amazon Gold Mines-The Rush from

The Amazon Gold Mines.—The Rush from Australia.

[From the Lima News, March 25.]

The English ship Launceston, Captain Betts, arrived in the pert of Caliao on the 18th instant, in the remarkably short space of thirty days—as reported in the Custom House—from Launceston Heads.

The Launceston brought one hundred and eighty-three passengers—most of whom are bound for the mines on the Amazon. They report that great excitement exists in Australia. regarding these mines. The Launceston's passenger list was filled in less than twenty-four hours after being advertised.

The following named vessels—rot yet arrived—left Melbourne for Caliao previous to this salling of the Launceston:—Sac Susa, Melbourne Packet, Akabar, Amartha, Emily Minor.

The steamer of to-morrow will carry a large number of passengers to Huanchaco, where they will deback for the mines, via Chachapoyas, Moyobamba, &c. We have endeavored to learn the exact number who intend leaving, but have been unsuccessful. About seventy, however, engaged passage on Tuesday last, and we suppose the number has increased since then to near one hundred.

From reports of passengers by the Launceston, we shall have an immense emigration to this country from Australia within the next three or four months. The stories of "twenty-five pound immps" found on the Amazon, have bad a similar effect in Australia to the first news received in the United Statos of the discovery of gold in California. It is difficult to judge correctly, from so many different reports, the probable number who will soon arrive here. Some say 5,000—others, 30,000; but we imagine the former to be nearer the mark. Many of them will no doubt be greatly disappointed. They will arrive here expecting, at least, to find a good road opened to the reported mines. But in place of that they will learn—so little interest is here taken in the matter—that not a single river has been bridged, not a single mountain trail been improved.

Since writing the above, we have learned that a party of many different reports o

probably experience no difficulty in going clear through to the headwaters

Navigation of the Amazon.

A correspondence relative to the free navigation of the Amazon, has recently taken place between the English Charge d'Affairs to this country and the Peruvian minister of Foreign Affairs. The English minister receives a similar answer as that given to Mr. Clay—that the treaty between Brazil and Peru gives the former government privileges and advantages in the waters of Peru not allowed to any other nation.

Such an answer was to have been expected, though it is well known that the government of Peru earaestly desires the free navigation of that river. There never was a more foreible illustration of the "dog and manger" fable than this same question presents: Brazil holding the key of the finest country in the world, declines opening the gate herself, and is not disposed to allow the privilege to others. But at this day such churlishness will not be tolerated. Brazil can boast of little strength, and in a case like this, "might makes right."

Chile.

The steamer Lims arrived on Thursday last from Valparaise and intermediate ports. We are indebted to the editor of El Hevaldo, of this city, for a copy of the Valparaise Hevald of March 9th, from which we take the following:—

A foreign club has been established in Valparaiso.

A foreign club has been established in Valparaiso.

Some ninety odd members have signed the articles.

Price of admission, S34 50.

Madame Biscaccianti is in Valparaiso, giving concerts.

The Herald admires her singing very much.

Markets.

Cailao, March 24.—Seamen at the present time are very scarce at \$35 and \$40 per month, and two months advance, with every prospect of \$60 or \$50 being offered before the summer season is over, in consequence of the late sickness. There is quite enough room for one thousand extra seamen, to supply ressels now at Chincha Islands without crews capable of taking them home. Seamen for the Islands \$20 per month, one month advance; England and Europe, \$40 per month, two months advance; United States, \$35 per month, two months advance. Seven or eight ships are now waiting for crews at Callao. Exchange on England—Gibbs & Co., Europe, 46% d; on United States, (Alsop & Co.,) 5 per ct.

Statistics of the Gold Fields of Victoria, Australia, for the Year 1853.

EDWARD RHALL'S CIRCULAR.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Jan, 27.]

Having now arrived at the close of the second year of our gold-producing era, it may be interesting to notice some of the more prominent features that have appeared during that period, in the course of which I hope to be able to show that, notwithstanding the very large produce of 1852, there appears no cause for desponding over that of 1853.

1. The most important feature that commands notice.

duce of 1852, there appears no cause for desponding over that of 1853.

1. The most important feature that commands notice, is the produce of the gold fields, which as summed up in table V. gives as close an approximation as careful investigation will admit. The product, as there given, shows satisfactorily, as compared with 1852, that gold still continues to be found in quantity in the colony of Victoria. During the early part of the year 1852, the limited number of diggers then at work procured gold by the pound weight; whereas now, from the increased number, the produce is spread over a larger community, and consequently ounces are generally now the extent of individual labor. Formerly when a rich vien was struck by a working party, they secured the surrounding claims, and protected themselves; whereas now, no sooner is a rich spot discovered, than claims are secured around it in every direction by parties too lazy to prospect for themselves. If success attends the pioneers, the encroackers commence digging; but if the reverse is the case, they at once abandon their claim and move on to another locality. This mode of acting is termed "shepherding" by the working digger.

serves. It success attends the pinoners, the ears chery at once abandon their claim and move on to another locality. This mode of acting is termed "shepherding" by the working digger.

2. The security with which the mineral wealth of the colony is transmitted from the gold fields to Melbourne and Geelong has only been once interrupted by a hand of six robbers, who attacked the Melbourne Easort Company's branch escort from M'Ivor to Kyneton, and, unfortunately, were successful. The quantity stolen was about 2,000 ounces, of which about 9s. in the pound has been returned to the sufferers by government, out of the spoil recovered by the police from the robbers. Three out of the six robbers have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, one committed suicide, one turned Queen's evidence, and one escaped; thus showing that however daring the outrage may be, the law, when vigorously enforced, is certain to overtake the guilty. Another case it may be mentioned, although not occurring within the year, was the piratical attack on the Neison in Holson's Bay, when about 8,000 ounces were stolen from the ship, none of which was ever recovered. In noticing these two-daring and desperate acts, it cannot but be a matter of grafification to know that in the transporting of such a number of convicts from Van Dieman's Land. The gross produce of 1852 and 1853 may be stated in round numbers at £25,000,000 sterling, the actual loss at £45,000. To the industrions and persevering individual, the remuneration at the gold fields is ample; thereby placing him beyond temptation. At the trials for both robberies it was proved that the individuals had been convicts, thus strongly exemplifying the evils we labor under from our proximity to a convict colony.

3. The produce of the gold fields has been maintained throughout this year, with a regularity as to quantity, which contrasts strongly with that of last year. During the first six months was 68,000. In 1853 it was 36,000 against the order of the gold fields for all new concers will conti

Showing the Quantity and Geele	of Gold-du	st brou	ght to	Melbourne
By Government Esc.     By Victoria Escort     By Melbourne Escort     Brought by private     Shipments of gold ficustoms returns):	Company t Company hand			. 265,340 . 117,634 . 453,507
Month. Melbourne	Gestong	Portland.	PortFair;	Total
January 239,661	25,772	162	68	265,663 189,678

Month.	ourne	omg	land.	Fairy	
January	239,661	25,772	162	68	265,663
February	166,875	22,607	196	-	189,678
March	125.888	34.033	28	556	160,450
April	147,892	50	-	-	147,942
May	153,030	16,611	02123	_	169,641
Jone	143,510	26,750	-		170,260
July	184,130	1,600	_		185,730
August	223,130		-	-	223,130
September	283,674	25,300	-	=	318,974
October	124,978	49,291	_	-	175,269
November	156,021		-	-	156,021
December	318,864	16,100	-		384,964
Total	2,268,598	228,114	386	624	2,497,722
	of the late of the	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS.	TANK TO A SECOND	SCANIE A	The second second

8.—Port to which the preceding shipments of gold have been made, and their values:—

Total. 2,497,722 £9,305,448
7.—Quantity shipped to various ports, but not Cunces.
entered through the Customs 150,008.
—Ameunt of gold dust remaining at 31st Dec., 1853:— In the Trensury, Melbourne.....

Total.....684,948 TABLE 11.

Showing the Quentity of Gold Dust taken to Addiaide in the year 1853.

The quantity sent to Addiaide by escort is less by one-half this year than last. In consequence of this deficiency the Addiaide government hare withdrawn the escort, the continuance of which would have entailed a loss. The price of gold in Melbourne having risen during the year above the Adelaide price, may account, in some degree, for the reduction in the quantity being sent there. The shipment of this year, notwithstanding,

exceed those of 1852 by 42,000 ounces.
1.—By overland escort
Total. 461,221 4.—Amount in assay office, banks, and private hands, estimated. 155,000 5.—Amount shipped. 205,221
Total

this ye. V. is far below that of last year. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the Melbourne price had gradually a see to that of Sydney, which put a stop to the large speculative purchases for the Sydney market. Those who operate now for remittance, do it through agents here direct to Britain.

1 .- Amount shipped, per Melbourne Customs returns 25,038
2 — Amount taken from the Ovens by escort 84,539
3 — Amount taken by priv-vie hand 240,334
4 — In banks and private hands of Victorian gold 40,000

Total amount taken to Sydney Yess No. 1, 364, 878 ozs., or 15 tons, 4 cwt. 6 lbs. Cezs.; at 75s. per oz. £1,368,292

TABLE IV.

Showing the Quantity of Gold Dust Taken to Van Dieman's Land in the Year 1853.

The small quantity of gold which has found its way to Hobart Town and Launceston is owing altogether to the high price of gold in Melbourne. No margin being left to cover freight and insurance, the shipment of it has ceased altogether, with the exception of what has been taken by diggers, although the prices quoted are generally below those of Melbourne.—

L—Amount shipped from Hobart Town, per customs return.

2.—Quantity held by the banks and in private hands.

3.—Amount shipped from Land Shipped Grow Land S

TABLE V.

In this table is given the total produce of the gold-fields of the colony of Victoria, as previously detailed. The result for this year is below that of 1852 by forty-eight tons. There is included, however, in the shipments of January and February, a quantity amounting to thirteen tons, nearly all of which was the produce of 1851—the escort having brought during the same period only five tons, which increased last year's produce by that quantity. The year 1853 shows a produce in round numbers of one million sterling per month.

Summary of Produce for the Year 1853.

Ounces.

Ey Table 1.—1. Gusces.
1,707,524
2. 285,340
3. 117,034
4. 454,507 2,546,000 2. 64,290

By Table 3.—2. 84,539
3. 240,339
4. 40,000 3,090,342 Or 128 tons, 15 cwt., 1 qr., 3 lbs., 8 oz., at 75s..£11,588,782

Or 128 tons, 15 cwt., 1 qr., 3 ibs., 8 oz., at 75s..£11,588,782

Prices of Gold—Advance made by the Banks, and Rate of Discount Charged on that Advance—Freight to Great Britain, and Rate of Insurance.

In this table is given (1) the price paid to diggers, which is the same as quoted in the Melbourne daily papers. It may be proper to remark, for the information of correspondents at home, that, to these quoted prices, the broker's commission for purchasing has to be added, which will explain at once to them the cause of the difference betwist the invoiced and the published price. In the second column the amount advanced by the banks on hypothecated gold is given, which shows an increase in the rate during the year. As the greater portion of the gold new shipped on merchants' account is for remittance, very few accept of the accommodation, except to a trilling amount, for the sake of effecting insurance through the banks' open policies in London. In column three, the rate of discount appears as that charged for advances through the year, which have fallen from ten per cent to par, and the consequence has been that the digger has benefitted in a corresponding degree, by the advance in the price of gold. The freight has remained at 4½d per ounce, but 3d. in some cases has been agreed upon, where the parties were shipping to a large extent. The insurance has risen from 1½ to 2½ per cent, which had for a time, a depressing effect, to the extent of ½ per cent. The rumors of war lowered it to 75s., insurance having risen to five per cent extra. The war premium has not been accepted, the shipper feeling secure as to the contingency.

Fright, Ins.

	ure as to the		~	F.		Ins.
Mon/h	Price			Discount,	per	per
ending	per oz.	Adeance.		per cent.		
	1. d. 1. d.	s. d. s.	d.	GARAGES -		
Jan. 29	70 3 a 72 9	40 0 a 5	5 0	834 a 734	434	136
Feb. 26	78 0 a 76 6	50 0 a 5	5 0	5 a 134		
March 26.	76 0 a 77 0	50 0 a 6	0 0	11 a1	434	132
April 20	77 0 n 74 6	44 B	44	1	436	
May 28	75 6 a 76 9	** 8	44	1 to par.	434	236
June 25	76 6 a 77 0	11 2	22	Par.	436	
July 50	77 0 a 77 6	" a		44	436	
	77 6a -	41 B	44	- 11	434	
Sept. 24	77 6 a 76 6	ii B	44	- 66	416	
	76 6 a 76 3	66 B	66 ]	Par to 1 dis.	434	
	76 6 a 77 0	11 B		1 dis.	43/	
	77 3 a 75 0	11 a	60	44	436	

TABLE VII.

Shewing the Amount of Specie Imported into Melbourne and Geelong in the Fear 1853.

The shipments of specie, as stated below, continued increasing during the first six months of the year, after which they gradually declined, until they ceased altogether in September. Large quantities are continually being brought by new arrivals, and the amount set down is sether maker than over estimated. Several shipments of rather under than ove

January. 150,000 February 186,000 March 112,000 April 643,681 May 345,000	September	.313,000 .220,000 . 95,000 . 16,500
Estimated by private hand,		2,081,181 318,819
Specie exported		2,400,000 50,000
Total	<u>.</u>	2,350,000

Table 1x.

Shows the position of our banking establishments to be in a very satisfactory state, also the rapid growth of wealth since the gold discovery. With a population of 300,000, there are 30,000 depositors dividing among them nearly nine millions sterling. The contrast is very striking letwist the amount of capital employed in the colony at the end of 1851, and the then number of depositors, with that of the year just closed, showing the extensive diffusion of the capital now in the colony. Atsit act of the Quarterla Averages of the Banks in the Colony of Victoria, from the duted Separation (June, 1955.) to 31st December, 1853, with the number of Depositors at the end of each year.

Notes in Bills in Deposits

Note in Bills in Deposits

Note the Bills in Deposits the Bills in Bills i

Quarter Delta due Govern- Quarter Bullion Banks certific Assets. Sep. 30, '51, 219,990 — 924,224 — 1,144, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24,	rice. or	68.6.E.	rierains.	0 00,340	o'oro'ora	0,010,00	30,000
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THE EMA RATION TO PERU.

[From the Meth name Argus, Feb. 1.]

No less than thirteen vesa, is were advertised in yesterday's Argus to sail for Calisa, at early dates. Most of these vessels have been hid on the best for that port within the last few days, and ship, lately cleared out have taken large numbers of passesseers. It is important that persons intending to save this colony for Peru should know that it appears from the Californ's papers that the reported discoveries of gold at Caliso a ve pure fabrications, got up by interested parties.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have papers to the 23d ult. The following is the only item worth extracting:—
The Lady Nugent brings four fine young bulls of the Durham breed, the property, we understand, of Mr. Grant, of the firm of Grant & Butler, Munno Para. A passenger informs; st hat they are splendid animals, and we congratulate the stockholders of the colony upon their sefe arrival. O, two in particular—a white and brindle—he speaks in the highest terms. The whole have arrived in unusua, ly good condition.

Muscurne, Jan. 31.—G. id.—We have no alteration to note in the price of gold. Cash price of flour at the agents' stores, Portland, Ja, wary 26:—First flour, £35 per 2,000 lbs.; second ditto, £32 do. Messra, Stubbs and Son sold, at their rooms, Quee, a street, yesterday, as follows, viz.—Dr. Playne's resi lence, George street, Collingwood, for the sum of £4,5t 0°, figs, at 9½d, per lb.; shell almonds, at 9½d per lb; shelled almonds, at 18. 7d, per lb.; elmons, 2s. id. to 2s. 3d, per dozen; Barcelona nuts, 6½d. to 7d per lb.; a walaga raisins, 9d, per lb.; vinegar, quarts, 16s, per dozen; uustard, half-pounds, Ss. per dozen, herrings, 4s. per th. bottled fruits, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per dozen; sauces, half-pints, 10s. per dozen; plekles, pint, 11s. 6d. quarts, 16s. per dozen; jams and jellies, 26s. per dozen; capers, half-pint, 16s. per dozen; potted meats, 13s. per dozen; a almon, 1 lb. tins, 27s. 6d., 2 lb. tins, 47s.; crates crocker), £15 to £24 per crate.

ADTLAME, Jan. 21.—Fine flour, at the mills, £27 per ton; ditte, at the port, £28 los. per ton; see onds flour, at the mills, £25 per ton; ditto, at the port, . £26 los. per ton; pollard and bran, at the mills, 3s. 3d. per bushel; ditto, at the port, 3s. £d. per bushel; who, 1t, 10s. per bushel;

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF COL. NORNEY." RUMORED RETURN OF MINISTER SOUGHY.

MORE FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENTS.

Anticipated Speech of Mr. Benton on the Nebraska Bill, &c., &c.,

The Latest from Washington.
COL. FORNEY'S DUBIOUS PROSPECTS—RETURN OF MR.
SOULE—THE PRESIDENT'S VETO—THE NEBRASKA
BILL, ETC.

The rumor thickens here that Col. Forney is to be hauled up during the ensuing week, by Old Bullion or John Wheeler, or both, upon various charges and specifications, for impeachment. Great excitement is said to prevail in the kitchen cabinet, and that a confidential agent has been sent to soften down Col. Benton. As for John Wheeler, he is intractable, and it is useless to at-

tempt to do anything with him in the way of conciliation says there is no use in trying. The hards are not to be humbugged by the Nebraska dodge.

It is also rumored here that we may expect the early return of Soulé from Spain, brimfull of war. It is said further, that with this expectation the Cuban Junta of New York and New Orleans are getting ready for an

early descent upon the island, and that George Law's muskets are intended for their use. It is believed now, that the President will hold over the Lunatic Asylum Land bill in his breeches pocket, if he does not screw up the pluck to send in a veto. The Cabinet, meantime, are about as harmonious as Barnum's happy family. It is a good thing that their salaries were raised to eight thousand dollars. They are held together by the cohesive power of the eight thousand. They squabble and quarrel, but they hold on.

It is thought that the House Nebraska bill may be squeezed through this time, under the operation of the

THE NEBRASKA BILL-GOVERNMENT PRINTING. An effort will be made to-morrow to introduce into the House another Nebraska bill. When the State ar called for resolutions, the friends of the movement will present the bill as a new measure; but it will be the old the same as the proposition of Mr. Douglas. It is thought that the number of members absent will render the scheme successful. At least, the most strenuous exertions will be made to render it so, and the opponents of the Nebraska bill are apprehensive as to the result. Mr. Benton has prepared a long and stinging speech in

peech will make about seven columns of the Globe.

The arguments in the mandamus case in the Circuit Court, between Beverly Tucker and the Superintendent of Printing, were closed yesterday. Decision reserved The question argued was as to whether the two parts o the Commissioner's annual report formed one whole, o whether each part formed a separate document.

From the South. From the South.

SENATOR GWIN'S NEPHEW SHOT—ARRIVALS AT GALVESTON—MR. FILLMORE'S PROGRESS.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1854.

The Southern mail has arrived, bringing New Orleans

5th. A young man named Gwin, nephew of the Senator from California, was shot in the streets of Austin by Captain Grumbles, with whom he had a previous quarrel The schooner Hannah Martin, from Philadelphia, bari Pavis, from New York, and schooner Trident, from Bos

ton, had arrived at Galveston.

Ex President Fillmore left Macon on Friday for Sa

Marine Disasters.

Bosrox, April 23, 1854.

The brig Orizava, from Portland for Matanzas, when off Cape Cod this morning, came in contact with an unknown schooner bound for Bath, in which she suffered censiderable damage, and lost overboard three seamen, namely:—Charles Campbell, Peter Welch, and Charles Waterhouse.

Waterhouse.

Nonrolx, April 23, 1854.

The ship Ecatrice, arrived here from Callao, on the passage fell in with British brig Midas, from Callao, boun to Cork, dismasted, and in a sinking condition. Took of the captain and crew, and brought them to this port.

Markets.
New Origans, April 21—Noon.
The Asia's advices had a favorable effect upon the cotten market, and prices are stiffer. Sales this morning, 5,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 75/c. Flour and conwere not affected by the steamer's news. Rio coffee active. Sales of the week 18,000 bags, mostly at 93/c. a 104/c.

10)4c. PROVIDENCE, April 22, 1854.
Cotton dull, with small sales and irregular prices. The wool market is quiet and without any change. Sales of the week 57,300 lbs. There has been more doing this week in printing cloths, and prices are firm for good makes, while the poorer qualities are neglected. The sales foot up 31,200 pieces.

Coroners' Inquests.

Suprosed Kicked to Death by a House.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick Hughes, whose death we noticed in yesterday's Herald, supposed to have died from being kicked or trampled upon by a horse. The deceased, it seems, was employed to take charge of Mr. Peter Morrison's horse, at No. 142 Norfolk street, and on Saturday he was found dead in the stable. There was no positive evidence before the jury as to how the injuries were produced, and a verdict was rendered as follows:—"That deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received by being either kicked or trampled upon by a horse." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 60 years of age.

SUCIDE OF A FEMALE BY TAKING ARSENIC.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at No. 228 Fifth street, on the Body of Matikia Dreher, 41 years of age, and a native of Germany, who came to her death by administering to herself a quantity of arsenic, which she purchased for that purpose. The ovidence of a female mired Gotleib Schwartz, who resided in the same house, showed that deceased kept house for her brother, and had been for some time past in ill health, which made her very desponding. On Saturday afternoon she went out, and in a short time returned with a yellowish paper in ker hand. She had not been in the house but a short time before she went to the closet, took a tumbler, into which she emptied the contents of the yellow paper into some water, and then drank it. After this she went to hed. Her brother went to the closet, took a tumbler, into which she emptied the contents of the yellow paper into some water, and then drank it. After this she went to hed. Her brother went to the closet, took a tumbler, into which she emptied the contents of the yellow paper into some water, and then drank it. After this she went to hed. Her brother went to the closet, took a tumbler, into some water, and then drank it. After this she went to hed. Her brother went to the closet, took a tumbler, into some water, and then drank it

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The several city theatres have attracted fair audiences during the past week, but it is evident that the zest for theatrical entertainments is rapidly fading away before the approach of summer. Miss Dean has played Juliet, Bianca ("Fazio"), Parthenia ("Ingomar"), Mrs. Oak-ley ("The Jealous Wife"), and Constance ("The Love Chase"), to good houses, at the Broadway; this evening, when she plays a new part "Leonor de Guzman" in Mr. Boker's drama of that name, there will probably be a crowd. Mr. Boker and Miss Dean will have an intelligent audience, and their efforts will receive an impartial verdict. Another drama is in preparation for Miss Dean. It is from the French, and has been translated and re-written by a well known litterateur of New York.

Miss Dean's engagement at the Broadway will continue
during two weeks more. It would have been more profitable in a pecuniary point of view, if she had seen fit to

At Burton's theatre "The Tempest" attracts full houses every night, and the manager is reaping a rich reward for his toil. This evening, "The Tempest" and "The Automaton Man."

"A Bold Stroke for a Husband" has been well received by the audiences at Wallack's, and it has been played four times. On Friday Mrs. Brougham had a benefit, when a petite piece de circonstance, called "Immediate Satisfaction, or an Affair of Honor," written by Mr. Brougham, was played. This evening, " a Bold Stroke for a Husband" and the last London farce, "Number One Round the Corner." Both pieces have been fully noticed in this paper.

At the Bowery theatre several ladies and gentlemen

the company have taken benefits, and they have been honored with very full houses. This evening a Russian drama and the local drama called "Hot Corn" will be presented. On Wednesday, Miss Herring will have her annual benefit. On Friday, Mr. Robert Johnston will have a benefit, when Mr. J. E. Durivage, the well known dramatist, will make his first appearance at the Bowery. "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" will be produced, and Mr. Durivage will play Speed. Mr. Durivage is the gen-tleman who, in New Orleans, some years since, took the principal part in a new piece written by himself, he hav-ing been informed at the "eleventh hour" that the actor could not appear.

At the National, the new drams, "The Child of Prayer, or the Love of Gold," has not proved successful, and it has been withdrawn from the bills. The drama founded upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced for this even ing, and for every evening during the week.

Paul Julicu gives his last sencert for the present, at

Niblo's Saloon, this evening. It is unnecessary for us to say a word in praise of this meritorious artist. He is the Brooklyn, a grand sacred concert will be given by the

choir, assisted by the "best solo talent and an efficient chorus." Dr. C. W. Beames, conductor. Madame Wallace Bouchelle and "ther well known artists have volunteered their services in aid of the testi-monial to Mr. John C. Scherpf. The concert will take place at Niblo's Salcon on the evening of the 27th in-

Wood's, Buckley's and White's-announce full pro grammes for this week. Several new songs are included.
Messrs. Sumner (baritone) and Harrison (tenor), natives of Boston, have successfully debated in Italy. Miss Adele Kensler, late a chorister in one of the Boston churches, has been engaged at La Scala, Milan. She is said to possess a mezzo soprano voice of great compass, power and sweetness. The Paris Conservatoire awarded to her one of the three annual prizes. Miss Adelaide Phillips, a native of Philadelphia, who made a success ful début in "Semiramide" at Brescia some time since, is still pursuing her studies at Florence.

There is nothing new in Philadelphia or Boston theatri Mr. Wallack, Sr., is soon to appear at his own theatre

in this city. Mrs. Mowatt has been playing at Bates' theatre, Loui ville, Ky. At the close of her engagement a very beautiful and appropriate present was made her by Mr. Tilton.

on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen engaged at the establishment, Mr. Thron said .—

Mrs. Mowatt :—I have been requested by the company under my control to present you this testinonial, not only as a token of respect for your professional talents, but of their admiration for you as a woman. The fall of the curtain to night closes your theatrical career in this city. You are on the eve of leaving us. You are about to enter another sphere of life; and, believe me, that I but each of the sentiments of all around me, when I say that it is with feelings of deep regret that we part with you. Probably we shall never see you more; but time cannot efface you from our memories. Many among us have efface you from our memories. Many among us have through all the trials and troubles that throng the path of an actress, and though we may n longer be permitted to share them, still we shall over with pleasure and pride, record your happiness and properity. May your future life be as bright and untarmake as this beautiful memorial I now place in your hands.

Mrs. Mowatt acknowledged the compliment in the fol-

Mrs. Mowart acknowledged the compliment in the following remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—My associates in the theatrical profession:—You have presented me with a token of esteem and affection which I value more highly than you can yourselves imagine. I value it because, knowing you, I know that the esteem and affection of the givers are worth possessing. If born in a different sphere, I have felt it no disgrace to belong to your profession. I have known, too, many among your number who have adorned the stage not merely by their talents, which the good and evil may alike possess, but their virtues. In bidding you farewell, I thank you for the able support which has been afforded me during my present engagement, especially by Mr. Tilton, your stage managor. I am the debtor of all the theatre, from the highest to the humblest, for the kind, energetic, and harmonions manner in which they have carried out my wishes. We must now part, and perhaps I shall meet some of you no more; but you will not, cannot be forgotten. And I beg you to bekieve that when my theatrical career has drawn to a close, (as it shortly must do,) I shall look back upon this evening as one of the proudest and brightest of my professional recollections.

To you, also, ladies and gentlemen, (the audience,) I now bid a last farewell, thanking you for all kindnesses and many warm greetings. Long may your theatre prosper, and long may it possess a company who so richly deserve the patronage of the good and the wise.

F. S. Chanfrau has leased the Green street theatre, Albany, where the Gabriel Ravel troupe will shortly appear. They are now at Savannah, Ga., at Crisn's theatre.

Albany, where the Gabriel Ravel troupe will shortly ap pear They are now at Savannah, Ga., at Crisp's theatre.

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A. W. Fenno has opened the Troy Museum.

Mr. Arnemson.—Our theatre-going readers will regret to learn that this distinguished gentleman has been prevented from appearing at the theatre to-night, by indispesition. By a letter from him to Mr. Tilton we learn that he is confined to his room in Chadannati, and will not be able to appear here for some days.—Louiseille Times, 18th. Mr. Green C. Germon, an actor well known in the New York and New England theatres, died at Chicago, Ill., on the 14th April. Mrs. Hough, wife of G. A.

Hough, late manager of the Syracuse theatre, died at

Ill., on the 14th April. Mrs. Hough, wife of G. A. Hough, late manager of the Syracuse theatre, died at Oswego, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Bengough, daughter of Mr. Mitchell, formerly manager of the Olympic theatre, in this city, and widow of Benjamin Bengough, scenic artist, died in this city on Tuesday.

One of the Paris correspondents says:—"Anew piece, called 'La Vie d'une Comedienne,' and produced at the Port St. Martin, (a drama in eight acts.) is a powerfully put plea against the prejudice—now in the wane, it is true—that exists against members of the theatrical profession. A terrible onslaught is made upon that class of actresses, in particular known as lorettes actrices, who use the beards of the smaller theatres merely as avenues to publicity,—such as Alice Ozy, Constance, &c. The anathema told with force, for a round of hisses followed it, which was silenced by an overpowering salvo of applause. This makes the second play upon the same or a similar subject, \*Le Filice de Marbre' having been the first. The actress who sustains the principal character, and in whose mouth are placed these deserved attacks on those who so degrade their profession, is Mne. Guyon , whose character is a very pure one, and who has made herself widely respected."

M'lle Rachel has returned to Paris. Cruvelli will sing ten nights in London, and receive \$10,000. Meyerbeer's opera, "L'Eloile du Nors," has been buriesqued at one of the minor theatres. M. Brindeau, who quits the Comedie Francaise on account of the admission of Bressant, has applied to the Minister of State for the regularization of his position. M. Fould having taken into consideration his age—thirty-eight years—and the length and value of his services, has fixed his annual pension for life at \$100, with a right to a benefit when he likes, and the privilege of playing at one of the minor theatres for eight years. M'lle Coleste Mogndor, once a dashing danceure, has published her memoirs in two volumes. A young man, named Nowyret, who has bean studying trusts for severa

Mr. Brooke has closed his engagement at Drury Lane Charlotte Cushman played "Mag Merrilles" and "Juli ana" for her benefit at the Haymarket. Sir Heur Eishop conducted the music of "Guy Mannering." MR. Suraman Knowless in the Polist —An Islington (Eng.) correspondent of the London Advertiser, writing on the 27th of Marcin, says:—Some years ago, as the readers of this jor, real at the time were informed, this clebrated dramatist and suthor of "works of fiction,"

became the subject of very deep and serious religious impressions, which induced him, eventually, to retire from a profession in which he had attained a very high position, and to connect himself with the Nonconformists of the Baptist order. Since that time Mr. Knowlea has preached occasionally in various places, and last year he delivered a very interesting and instructive series of lectures on the Oratory of the Pulpit, to the students of Stepney (Paptist) College. Yesterday morning he preached a sermon in Cross street Bapfist Chapel, hington, in aid of the mission to Roman Catholics. It is almost superfluous to inform the reader that the place was full. Every seat was occupied, every inch of standing room was really taken possession of, and loag before the sermon commenced some hundreds had gone away, being utterly unable to get within the walls of the building. Of Mr. Knowlea's pulpit style we may remark that it was characterized throughout by a deep tone of carnestness and solemnity; has action was graceful and appropriate, though necessarily somewhat fettered by the fact that the discourse was written. With regard to the tone of voice, he called in the aid of all those graces of modulation, and availed himself of all the advantages he had derived from his previous profession, without in the slightest degree, by any exaggeration, gerture, or undue emphasis of expression, giving to those who knew him not the slightest clue to his antecedents. He selected for his text, Genesia i, 25, "And God said, let us make man in our own image." The sermon was a clear, foreible and polished elucidation of the great and fundamental doctrines of Christianity. He set forth the province of reason, with respect to revelation, and induged in gatury sharp commentaries on the Papai apostacy; for, said he while the Pope, who is a mere man, cleims infallibity and demands submissive obedience, Jehovah has said to us, "Come, now, and let us reason togelher." The major part of the discourse was demonstrative of the resonableness of r

The monument in memory of Major Get e al Wooster, erected at Panbury, Ct., will be delicated with a usual ceremonies by the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of that State, on the will be present, and the occasion will doubtless be an in teresting one. The procession will be under the direction of Charles H. Olmstad, Grand Marshal. The orator of the day is Hon. Henry C. Denning, of Hariford, and the Major General David Wooster was, like most of the off-

cers of the Continental Congress, a Free Mason. He received his first commission (as Major General) from the ceived his first commission (as Major General) from the Connecticut Assembly, on the 2d March, 1775. At the same time, Israel Putnam and Joseph Spencer were commissioned as Brigadiers. After the events of the 19th other colonies for aid. The Connecticut Assembly foted to raise six regiments of a thousand men each. General Wooster was to have one of these regiments. They were raised, but did not go into active service until the 22d of May of the same year, when the New York Provincial Congress, fearing British invasion, avited General Wooster, with his regiment, to assist in defeading the city. Wooster marched to New York, and casasped at Harlem, whence he sent troops to Long 18th to guard against British cruisers and foraging parties. On the 22d June, 1775, Wooster received his commission of Brigadier-General from the Continental Congress. Wooster had led a regiment in the French war, and was not well pleased at the commissioning of Futnam before him, who was his inferior in rank. In July, 1775, Wooster was ordered to Albany. On the 6th September he marched from Albany to join General Montgomery before St. John's. The garrison surrendered, and Wooster was left in command at Montreal. The Canadian invasion not proving successful, early in 1776 Wooster was superseded in his command. He demanded a court of inquiry, and, after a favorable report, he resigned. He remained in retirement till the 23d of April, 1777, when a marauling expedition, headed by Tryon, attacked the town of Danbury, burned the magazines, and committed other acts of violence. Gen. Wooster raised a militia corps to intercept the British troops, and fell mortally wounded in the second of the three attacks made upon Tryon's column. Connecticut Assembly, on the 2d March, 1775. At the

Supreme Court—Circuit.
Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.
NOVEL CAUSE OF ACTION BY AN INSUBANCE COM-

APRIL 21.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Amtrose Wager.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover back the amount paid by the company upon a policy taken out for the life of one Wood ward Frishee, by the defendant for the

New Fork against Ambress Weger.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover back the amount paid by the company upon a policy taken outfor the life of one Woodward Frisbee, by the defendant, for the sum of \$2,500. It appears that Frisbee livel nearly asversy ylars after the insurance was effected on his life, and about one mouth after his death the defendant applied to the company, and exhibiting the necessary proof of Frisbee's death, received the money. Six months after the money had been paid, this suit was instituted to recover back the amount, on the alleged ground that Frisbee was diseased at the time of the application for and the issuing of the policy. It was also contended by Mr. Joseph Blunt, counsel for the company, that the defendant had no interest in the policy. Messrs, Charles O'Comor and Fullerton appeared for the defendant, and produced the written declaration, signed by the defendant, upon which the policy was bosed, and on which the policy was bosed, and on which the policy was based, and on wheel the policy. The plaintiff also charged that the company, after a critical medical examination of Frisbee, issued the policy. The plaintiff also charged that the defendant knew, at the time of signing the declaration, that Frisbee was afflicted with spitting of blood, and concealed the fact from the company. In answer to this the family physician of Frisbee deposed that he attended the deceased for several months previous to the insurance, and he knew nothing of the spitting of blood.

The Corrt, in charging the jury, said that two questions of importance were before them, which they must have been known to the defendant band to knowledge of it, then the plaintiff cannot recover. There must have been known to the defendant had no knowledge of it, then the plaintiff cannot recover. There must have been known to the defendant, as to the meaning of shoot, b

Police Intelligence.

Arreat of a Burglar.—Officer Matthews, of the R. C., on Saturday night arrested a man calling himself Geo. Robinson, on suspicion of having burglatiously entered the store of John H. Johnson, No. 200 South streat, and stealing therefrom liquors and segars valued at \$2. On the arrest of the accused the officer found is his possession a bottle chained by Mr. Johnson as one that had been stolen from his store at the time of the burglary. The evidence of the possession of the buttle exhibited a prima facic case of guilt, and the accused was therefore conveyed before Justice Chorne, who committed him to prison on the charge.

Burglars Disturbed—Che Arrested.—On Thursday night, three black fellows, called Tom Bayard, Glein Landway, and Joe Anderson, barglariously entered the dwelling house No. 71 West Broadway, by forcing open the rear door. The room of Mrs. Fisher was entered by the rogues, and a box broken open and rided of its con sents. Caroline Jordan, one of the inmates of the hours, discovered the burglars, and gave an alarm. The police came, and Bayard was taken prisoner. The other two escaped. Justice Osborne committed the secure of the fixtures.